## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

"KNOW-NOTHING" MASS MEETING IN THE PARK.

A meeting of the supporters of the "People Ticket" took place yesterday afternoon, in the Park, and by the time proceedings had fairly commenced. and by the time proceedings and fairly commenced, a crowd, numbering some five or six thousand per-sens, had assembled. The meeting was called to order by Captain E. Stephens, and Isaac J. Oliver elected President; Douglas Leffingwell, and others, Secretaries.

Col. Snow read the resolutions prepared for the oc

casion, to the effect that fraud had been used in rendering the returns of the election; therefore,

Bisected, That James W. Burker, the American candidate for the Mayurality, is the legal choice of the plurality of the qualified electors of the City of New York, and that the beliefs, hencetly counted, will establish the fact incontraversibly.

And cross for "Wallace," "Wallace," and three

WM. Ross WALLACE arose. He said that a stupendous and outrageous fraud had been committed upon the majesty of the American people in the Empire State. We had seen almost day after day the true votes from the different precincts held back, and that in a manner at once suspicious and derogatory to fair dealing. We all did know that on a fair poll James W. Barker was the real man elected by the City of New-York. [Three cheers for Jas. W. Barker.] We did know that nowithstanding his own personal popularity, notwithstanding the sublime principles under whose banner he so valuantly marched, notwithstanding that a majority of the citizens of New-York had cast their votes at the polls in his favor; we all did know that at this moment the enemies of the country, the enemies of Americanism, the enemies of the principles advocated by Washington Patrick Heary, and Jefferson—we did know, he said that the enemies of chemics of Americanism, the enemies of the principles advocated by Washington Patrick Heary, and Jefferson—we did know, he suid that the enemies of these principles were walking triumphantly through the streets, and were expecting in after hours to houst then own miserable party banner upon that sacred enifies (pointing to the City Hall.) But this was what he said to them, this was what we might all say to them, that although they had an apparent victory in the end it should be worse to them then a Waterloo defaat. [Applause.] He teld them that the principles upon which, for a time, they seemed to have put a victorious foot were immorted as the principles of 75 themselves, or as glorious as the shrines of those who, in the days of 76, led the American banner to triumph, or as sacred as the name of George Washington himself. [Cheering.] And he told them now that the time was coming, and that very shortly, when they might see that

The Pilgrim spirit has not ded.

It was in the none's broad light;
And it watches the bed
Of the brave who bave bled,
And shall greet our American shore,
Till the waves in the bay,
Where the Maybower Lyy.
Shall foam and freeze no more."

Loud cries were now heard for "Woodruff,"
"Col. Snow," and "Schaffer," but the deafeoing clawor ceased when
Col. Snow was presented. He came not here, he said, to persecute any man, but to stand upon the broad platform that Americans should rule America.
[Loud cheering.] They had entered for the fight to stand fast until toey had achieved a great victory. And in 1856 they would show to that country that Americans had triumphed. [Applainse] If there were a foreigner there he would ask him if he did not love the land of his hirth, and if he would not stand up for it to his life, and then he would say to them: "Here we stand, born on this soil; we "stand by the etars and stripes. [Cheers.] If "you come here we only ask you to abide "by the institutions of the country." If any one were a friend to his family, as many were friends to as in the struggle of the revolution, for we had many brave men to spill their blood in our cause; [cheers] he remembered a Montgomery and a Koscusko: if they came to help us we had paid them for it well; if say one befriended his family, he would do all that he could to return gratitude, but he must not expect to be taken into his own family. [Applaase.] Wo had just passed through an election. He said a shing about the certup tions previous to the election, but we held the hallot box to be sacred. Their resolutions told them there had been corruptions, they had evidence that told them so; that in one district there were over 80 votes illegally counted or uncounted, in another 90, and in another 200. They stood there as citizens, and they mean to stand until they had the ballot box pure, until they had fair play; and had they had fair play; and had they had fair play imms W. Barker would have carried the City.

A Vote.—He is in now," was followed by three tremenous cheers.

The President suneunced that it was said that Jas. W. Barker stood 250 votes ahead of Wood. The anonement was received with three times three, and was followed by great commotion.

A Vote.—In nove that we investigate

manheement was received with three times three, and was followed by great commotion.

A Voce—I move that we investigate the matter in the Sixth Ward, where they have got two more votes then there are voters in the whole Ward.

The motion was extended to the Fourth Ward, and carried by acclamation. It was voted that a Committee of that ca should be appointed for that purpose by the President—I will appoint the committee at some other time.

Cries of No! No! No!

Col. Snow thanked them for the stillness with Cries of No! No! No! Col. Show thanked them for the stillness with thich they had listened to his remarks, and, with heir indulgence, he would defain them a few mo-the looked upon this as a thing of which they had hetered to his as a thing of their indulgence, he would detain them a few moments longer. He looked upon this as a thing of great importance, not only to him, but to his children. When he had passed away, he wanted to see those children enjoy the freedom of this land—he wanted to see them guided and governed by Americans. We could almost hear now, as it came over our city, the voice of a Conrad, of Philadelphia; we could almost hear from many of the cities of the West that the people were rising in their mught. He felt as it we had waited almost boolong; but let us look over this matter. We came here as citizens. So long as God gave him life he meant to be an American citizen. (Applianse). As to the resolutions which he had been called upon to read, he never had seen them before, and he might, perhaps, differ with them in regard to The Trancy, but he disliked to go into any personality; he only perhaps, differ with them in regard to The Trans x, but he disliked to go into any personality; he only felt as though we should all go for the sacredness and purity of the ballot box. (Cries of "that's it, that's it"). A man might be rish or poor, he might live in a palace or a hovel, but there was one right conferred upon him by the laws of our country, which followed him through every condition, and that was the right of the elective franchise. That right was dear to him. Although this election might look dark, and he thought that it looked dark when he came here, he thought that it looked ark man be thought that the friend, James W. Barker—[Act the mention of Mr. Barker's name the multitude spon-Although this election might look dark, and he though that it behed dark when he came have the through that it behed dark when he came have the through that it behed dark when he came have the hought that the loosery was owing to seme stone through that it behed dark when he came have the hought that very large the through the term and the crowd, one of which the head of the

to the influence of money derived from peculation, and from the churches, convents and numeries in his diocese—Remember, American citizens, that it is not a child you are playing with; it is not a feather thosting in the wind; it sail Rome. [Cries of "That's it."] They had commenced, he said, as insidious serpents, and they had sapped the foundations of our institutions if the early years of the republic; then they worked slowly, but now they rushed on with the impetus of the hurricane. In the retention of the votes polled at the different districts in this City, they had an evidence of the effects of this money. It was for them to come up like men, and stand to the true principles of Americaniem—to permit none but Americans to rule America. Prolonged cheering.]

Cries for "Shaffer" and "Milk."

Thos. M. Woodreyr, like the preceding speakers, was received with three cheers. These were stirring times, he thought, and if it were leadable in the days of our revolutionary sires to become inspirited by the assembling masses to vindicate their own rights, it was certainly admissible in us, their posterity, to claim the same heaven-born privierc. [Cries of "Yes!" Yes!" and applause.] If taxation without representation were tyranny then, taxation without represented here; be saw the great interests of the "people was the voice of God." [Cheering.] He was proud to see such a mass of living principles before him to night. He saw intelligence and moral worth represented here; be saw the great interests of the metropolis, whether mercantile or manifacturing, expressed in this vast assembiage. But the great question they had come here to consider was, had they had fair play in the ballot-box. [Loud cries of "No," "No."] He believed that Jas. W. Barker has not bought that election [Appianes] He was only a plain citizen, but

the suffering children of our City. INDICTMENT FOR TRAFFICKING IN THE SLAVE-TRADE.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT-Before Judges Nov. son and Bette. The trial of James Smith, lare captain of brig Ju-

character in the United States, was delivered by Mr.

C. L. BRACE, Secretary of the Children's Aid Stai-

ety, at the University Chapel, on yesterday morning. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Brace entered into a descriptive history of the origin of this department

of charitable labor, its progress and beneficial results in England. He said that whereas at first they

were regarded with a certain distrust, the schools of

this class were now looked upon and supported with

perfect confidence. Society was now aware of their importance, and cherished them accordingly. He

concluded by earnestly appealing to the ladies of New-York to aid in this great reformatory work, and give the influence of their sympathies in behalf of

He Moulton, was continued on Thursday.

John A. Mochado called by defense—Reside in the City; am a native of the Western Islands, which belong to the Portuguese; have been here six or seven

City; am a native of the Western Islands, which belong to the Portuguese: have been here six or seven years: I know Signor Lames, lately in this City; he was here two or three months ago; I do not know Don Salvador de Castro; I have heard of him; know the sen of Mr. Lames when he boarded in Broomest, and also Mr. Lames bimself. Mr. Lames is in Cuba now; he is a Portuguese; I was infunite with him; he speake Portuguese; he does not appear to passess a knowledge of English; knew him nere first about three years ago; am not sure as to how long he was here at a time.

Cross-examined—I have not been all the time residing here since I came; I own vessels; ammaturalized; Cornelius Agnew and J B Gazar were with me when I was insturalized; it was about eighteen months ago; I am imployed in the African trade; I sent one not long ago; I eleared the Sierra Leoue; the name of the Ganbia had been on her, but it was taken off before she left; I bought her for an English bouse; she was about 200 tims; Capt Smith may have been at my office, but I do not remember him; I have seen Mr. Lamemary times; used generally to see him in the street; le was very seldom at my office; I never was at his house; I saw him about three months ago; I never was in Cuba; I received a letter from him lately from Cuba with a chronometer to repair; I saver received any other letter from him; I believe his business here was busing vessels, I do not know; I saw him in company with Don Salvador de Castra, at Madame Merdens; in Broomest, he west to Cuba; I knew a man from Maine named Surtivevant; I chartered a vessel from him about four years ago; the brig Zeno for the African trade.

Q. Defyou ever say to Sturrevant that you was agent for the Portuguese Government for the slave-trade.

Winners sail to had nover sent a vessel on the slave-trade.

Winners sail to had nover sent a vessel on the slave-trade.

said be could answer it. The Judge thought it was not relevant.] Witness said he had never sent a vested on the slave-trade.

Wim. Figanero, sworn—Am brother of the Portagueze Consul; I was bern in New York; my parents were Portuguese; I knew Mr. Lamos in this City; am not aware that he spoke any other language than the Portuguese; am sure he did not speak Engine, saw him here last year.

Cross-examined—My place of business is No. 31

"no shoulder hitter." [Cheers.] He was a Native American, signed, scaled, and detivered. [Apptause.] His country first, his country last, his country forever. [Great applause.]

Chas. T. Mills being introduced, said that the reason why so many Americans were assembled there that night was because a foul blot had been fastened upon the Empire City; because the men of the people, the choice of the people, had been foully treaved at the ballot-box. [Cries of Yes, Yes, and cheers.] There had been developments made that told that corruption had been fastened upon them. Would they, the life of Young America, the very bone and sinew of Young America, the very bone and sinew of Young America, allow this corruption to be fastened upon them? [Loud cries of No. No. never!] Their principles and their rights must be vindicated. If necessary, the election should be contested, even if it took \$5,000 to do it. The remainder of this geatleman's remarks were of the same character, varying only as to the leading features opposed to the so-called American movement presented thouselves to his imagination. There was the usual amount of eathusiasin manifeated by the audience; and continued cheers were given for the leading Know. Nothing candidates, as the speaker incidentally alloled to them.

The Charimas them introduced Mr. Chariner Shapeer, who was received with nine cheers. He said: Fellow citizens, I can speak very freely here to-night, for I am now a private citizen, and not a condicate for office. I don't pretend to say that the American ticket was not elected when the sun want down on Tuesday night, for I would not lie for all the world. I would not say now that there has not been frand perpetriced in a good many places. The so-called defeat of the American ticket was brought about by masterly combination, and I am rejoiced at the happy result of these combinations—I am rejoiced at the happy result of these combinations—I am rejoiced to know that the candidate for Mayor now said to be aliced he had has suddenly become a Refor saw him here last year.

Cross-examined—My place of business is No. 31

Front st.; am in business with my brother; I have nothing to do with the Consulare, my brather, for two or three years, has been Consul General for Portugal; my father was formerly Consul General, now Minster, our business is to import wines, &e.; I have cleared several vessels. [Prain of examination objected to ] Believe I saw Capt Smith once with Mr. Lames, don't remember where it was, saw Capt. Smith at my office within a year; Mr. Lames was there, and he called to see him; I never had any one-versation with Capt. Smith: I knew Signor Salvador de Castro when he was in New York, he was at my office three or four times; I went with him once to Mr. Bruce's, in Spreee-st, to purchase type, which he wished to send to Cuba.

Henry Figenero sworn—Am Portugaese Consul Geteral; know Signor Lames; he was here this year; saw him last in Jane or July; he was merely a temperary resident here; I am a subject of Portugal; I have no secretary in my office.

Cross-examined—I have understood I was born in Lisbon; I cannot recollect when I first came to New York; I am 29; my father was Consul here, he was

have no secretary in my onice.

Cross-examined—I have understood I was born in
Lisbon: I cannot recollect when I first came to NewYork: I am 59: my father was Consul here; he wis
so in 1875, and also in 1826; am not naturalized;
whether I had any dealings with Signor Lames, or
not, I decline to answer; Capt, Smith was at my office
to see Signer Lames; I never saw and do do not know
snything of the Julia Moulton; I never had any business with Capt. Smith: I know Don Saivader de
Castro.

astro.

Q. Have you had business transactions with him?
The witness asked if he was here as Portaguese

Consul General cr—
Mr. McKeon told him he was here as a witness, and his being here as Concul could not cover him.
Mr. O'Conor objected. He said nothing had been shown as to Don Salvador de Castro except that he was standing on the wharf when the vessel left.
The Judge thought the question not necessary.
The District Attorney told the witness that he might go. In a minute or two he recalled him and as Red whether witness had sent on board the Jalia Moulton two barrels wine and two barrels run. Mr. O'Conor objected, as any marchant has a right to send on board a vessel any articles, and the question cannot be asked unless it is to be followed up by others, showing that he was implicated in fitting her out. The District Attorney said that was the object. Mr. O'C, said if it was intended to create a link in the chain against himself, he wond advise him not to answer it. The Court said it was a proper question.

On the question as to whether witness had sent wine and rum on board the J. M. being repeated, the witness shall be declined to answer.

The witness then left the stand.

The John exclained that the question would not

The witness then left the stand.

The Judge explained that the question would not any been namitted had it not been for the declaration nave been numerical navit not been for the deciration of the District Attorney, that he meant to follow it up with others. The District Attorney said he did, but he considered the abswer of the winess as declining to snawer because it would implicate himself.

Hotel, and Mr. Barker at his residence in Monroese. PROCESSION.

The Know-Nothings then proceeded up Broadway, cheering for Barker and Ullmann, and grosaling for Wood. Sevenour, Bishop Hughes, and a host of other individuals that are just now obnoxious to them. At the head of the procession a transparency, on which was inscribed "Americans must and will rule their "country," informed the public of the character of the demonstration. At the St. Nicholas Hotel their "country," informed the public of the character of the demonstration. At the St. Nicholas Hotel their "country," informed the public of the character of the demonstration. At the St. Nicholas Hotel their "country," informed the public of the Country, growing for Hughes, and whistling Yankee Doodle very vigorents! Opposite the residence of Eblang, (K. N.) Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, a hast was made, and Mr. Ebling mounted a barrel and addressed the crowd to the effect that his election was a sufficient proof that Wood could not have been 400 abest of Barker, unless some fraud had been researed to. Whereat the crowd returned lond cheers and shouted that Barker should yet be Mayor or a new election had.

he considered the shearer of the witcess as centumy to answer because it would implicate himself.

The Court se considered it.

The case on both sides here rested.

Mr. O'Conor then proceeded to sum up for defense. He remarked to the Court that it appeared rather to be a question of law than otherwise, still there may be sense questions of fact for the Jury.

In addressing the Jury, Mr. O'Conor stated that it was a question for them, on their caths, whether safficient had been shown by the evidence to prove that prisener had been guilty, as he has been charged. Much will probably be said by the other side as to the cults of slavery; but in order to abate those evils, the Jury, as to a particular individual, will not commit perjury or murder.

The questions will be, under the law, is the prisoner a citizen of the United States. It is alleged by provention that Smith was owner of the vessel, and if that is the case, we have established both points, that he is not a citizen of the United States, and it that is the case, we have established both points, that he is not a citizen of the United States, and that the vessel is not owned in whole or in part by a citizen of the United States, and that the vessel is not owned in whole or in part by a citizen of the United States, and that the vessel is not owned in whole or in part by a citizen of the United States, so that the indictment must fail. Then, as to the law of nations, the coast of Africa or the coast of Caba are not within the jurisdiction of the United States, so that the indictment must full. Then, as to the law of nations, the coast of Africa or the coast of Caba are not within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the highway of the sea is not. Offenses which may have been committed under said law of nations, within the territories of a foreign power, cannot be tried in the United States, except committed on board their own vessels, wherever they may be, which is also therefore they may be, which is also there is no other nations. Piratical vessels are so exception; but they belong to no authon, and there is a general understanding by the law of nations as to what is piracy.

fine it.

Pirncy is defined to be a depredation upon property en the high seas, and man-stealing is not such a case. Chief ductice Marshal said in the case of the Actolope—the Arregants, having on board several American citizens, cruesed along the coast of Africa, and took Africans from different vessels, among them from a vassel called the Antelope, and she and latter started for Brazil, but the privateer was wrecked, and the whole placed on board the Antelope, which latter vessel was taken by an American revenue cutter, and brought into the United States. The slaves were claimed by the captain of the privateer, but the law of Congress was opposed to it. The decision was that if the vessel belonged to a country which sanctioned the slave trade, restitution must be made. The slave-trale, however, is not the act of freehooters, preying upon the property of others, and is not privay nor against the law of nations, although it is against the law of nations, although it is against the law of nations, although it is the law of nations as relates to Africa, and the party opposing the claim coming from that country cannot evoke the law. Europe and Africa made the slave trade legal, and it cannot be taken out of the law of nations. The opinion alimited to different cases.

The question for the Jary now will be whether the deficient has violated the privates for. The for a decentify where the children was then put fits at a contract of the law of nations. The opinion alimited to different cases.

tain age, but they have been brought up in the idea that it is all right. It has been held correct that in taking a city during a time of war the persons found in it are legally slaves. Humanity may revolt at much, but men must be judged by the manner in which they have been taught. Even Washington did not think it wrong to keep slaves; he did not go, it is true, to Africa to obtain them but he kapt them all their lives, and gave them morning but what he pleased. I do not mean to say anything aguinst the memory of Washington, but I mean to say that being engaged in the slave trade is not piracy. As to slavery in America it is about 200 years old. It was founded by a good man. Luc Casso, it is said, shocked at the burdens imposed upon the Indisus, an gested, in-tead of compelling them to toil, to go to Africa and obtain those taken there by each other in time of war.

to him, as it has been shown was not done in this case; and not one shipmaster in fifty knows what he is swearing to.

[In repard to the decisions as to the law of nations, Mr O C. referred to 3d Story Comm., § 53; 3d Marshall, 1819; U. S. vs. Pirates, 5. Wheaton, 184; the case of the Antalope, 10 Wheaton!

The law on which the present proceeding is based does not speak of an American vessel, but speaks of her being owned by a crimen, &c., so that the mere documentary evidence that the Julia Moulton was an American vessel, will not apply.

In a proceeding such as the present, it is for the District Attarney to show that the prisoner was a citizen of the United States, which he has not, yet the defense have presented the strongest presumptive proof that he was not a citizen; as to Signor Lamos, who was standing on the deck, and, the witness said, the enptain stated to be the owner of the vessel, there is no preof that he was so, or that he was a citizen of the United States.

Mr. O C. concluded by stating his opinion that

the United States.

Mr. O.C. concluded by stating his opinion that there was no proof whatever by which the Jary could

A short recess, was taken.

After recess, Mr. McKeon, District-Attorney, a ldressed the Jury. He contended that the transaction
was a most flagrant violation of the laws. He little
thought, he said, when he assumed the office be now
held, that he should so soon discover that New-York
is the very depot of this nefarious straffic.

Mr. McK. referred to the testimony in the case, as
showing that the Julia Moulton was fitted out at this
port expressly for the slave-traits and that James
Smith, the prasoner, was the master. The provisions
taken on board, and other circumstances, were related
by the District-Attorney, in proof.

They finally took on board, on the coast of Africa,
what they designated cargo. There were 644-hum in
beings crowded on board a small vessel, setted, in
day time, on the deck, one within the extended legs
of the other, as close as possible, and laid at night on
their right sides, stowed also as closely as possible—
the object of placing them on the right side being that
the action of the heart would be more free. She
arruetions and it is singular that a man-of-war has
not been directed to cruice at such a point to prevent the action of the heart would be more free. She is all the coast of Cuha at a point directed by the instructions and it is singular that a man-of-war has not been directed to craise at such a point to prevent such landings. The minner of landing the slaves at Cuba has been shown to the Jary. I was prevented, said District Atterney, on the trial, from showing the number that were landed, for reference to the number that were landed, for material to the case whether one were resided, or that only one was landed, as the penalty is the same.

In regard to the point that prisoner is a citizen, the District Attorney asked if it had come to this—that versel can be fitted out, have an American resister, sail under American colors, ourrage the laws, and then the party, when charged with the offense, turn round and say be is not a citizen, and that it was a foreign vessel? It is admitted that he had swarm he was not a citizen, but the counsel says for that he can only be proceeded against for perjury.

Prisoner has sworm, on different consions, that he is a citizen of the United States, and also has sword that he was owner of the vessel. As to the persons who said they knew him in Hanover, in 1849, the female witness stated that she is a relative; and is swearing as she did, she was swearing to save from the gallows her own blood. So as to the second witners, who sain that prisoner was his cousin; but his testimony and that of the dirst witness differed—the latter stating that prisoner had been a versal years at the charactering that prisoner had been as versal years at the charactering that prisoner had been as versal years at

and he must be bolden to it.

The indictment says that the vessel was owned by said Smith, a citizan of the Usited States, or by some other citizen to the jurors unknown. It has been shown by a winness that the Secretary of the Portaguese Corsul was said to have been interested in the vessel. Mr. Figuniere, the Consul, in order to do away with that, is called by connsel for defense, and he swars that he had no secretary. Who is this man? He declined to answer questions put to him in relation to the vessel, and it is to be regretted, from the appearance, that there are slave trafficeers among us, braing the seats of a foreign power.

The District Attorney alluded to a figure put forth by Mr. O'Cohor in his argument, that the District Attorney was grouping about in the dark for a degret with which to make his threats. There are read daggers, the District-Attorney said, in the hands of the persons engaged in this traffic in this City, and any man's life is in danger who attempts to expose them. But for myself, even if I should lose my life, I will fearlies by do my duty.

Searlessly do my duty.

The District Attorney made other remarks, alluding to the proof in the case, and contended that sufficient had been presented to show the prisoner to be

On the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. O Conor presenfed one or two suggestions for the notice of

Charge of the court.

Judge Nelson delivered the charge. He referred to the law under which prisoner is indicted, whereby any person serving on board an Assertican vessel in which regrees or mulatioes have been received in a foreign port, with the intention to make slaves of them, or any American citizen serving on board a foreign vessel so engaged, shall be deemed guilty of piracy, and punished by death.

He also read the indistment in the case, which charges that the presence, being an American citizen, and owner of suio brig Julia Moulton, did feloniously ard piratically receive on board said brig 500 negroes with the intent to make them shaves. There are even counts; one of them charges that being a citizen he served on board said brig, an American vertain he served on board said brig, an American vertain he served on board said brig, an American vertain he counter that he served on board said brig, an American vertain he counter the present at Cuba, &c. In order to bring the prisoner within the law, the

everyment must show that the vessel was a word, in hole or in part, by a citizen of the United States at the time of the transaction, or that the prisoner humself, he was a foreigner, was a citizen, and serving on ard of her. We agree with the counsel for prisoner, that the

crime pre-cribed in the act was not an offense according to the law of nations, and that the government must bring the charge against the prisoner within the provisions of this act, or some of them, in order to

must bring the charge against the presoner within the provisions of this set, or some of them, in order to asstain the indictment.

The court then alluded to the testimony as to the vessel. It was shown by Mr. Stinson, ship broker, of Boston, that the vessel, was built in the State of Mainr, for Caut Glisd, who died on the first voyage, and that afterward, she belonged to several awners, and that he was supleyed to make sale of her. She was therefore, originally an American ship, within a American part and the brinder.

and that he was employed to make sale of her.

She was, therefore, originally an American ship, built in an American port, and the burden, therefore, tests upon the prisoner for the purpose of abosing a transfer of interest to an alien. Upon this branch of the case, Mr. Stinson stated that he sold her to a person knewn as Capt Smith, but he could not say that the prisoner was the purchaser—he was not safficiently acquainted to identify him that the prisoner in when the sale was mate, but was not fire it is present when the manay was paid.

With also manage at a law beauty on the count of the coun

the case. He said that prisoner told him that be had bought the vessel at Boston for this voyage to the cast of Africa, and at the same time told him that the secretary of the Portuguese Consul at this port paid for her, having gone to Boston for that purpose. This is all the evidence bearing on the nationality of the vessel, except the oath of the prisoner himself at the Custom-House, that he was owner of the vessel and a citizen of the United States.

In respect to lakter, we agree with counsel for defines that the prisoner is not concluded in a criminal proceeding such as the present, by the oath, but is at liberty, if he can, to produce testimony to overcome it, and show that he has sworn falsely—in which case, if he succeeds the Jury must acquit him of this charge, and he will be liable to a proceeding for perjury, as relates to the false oath.

The Judge then referred to the testimony of the two witnesses, both of whom had seen him in Germany as late as Aug., 1849; and one of them said she know him to have lived there to that time, when he went away as mate of a vessel. The law requires an alien to be in the United Scates five years before he case here till August, 1834, after the time of this transaction.

If a person, by fraudulent means, obtains a certificate of naturalization before the five years, his acts are blieding under it, provided it is executed by a competent officer. In this case there is no evidence that he did so, but the Court alludes to it as a general principle.

If the jury is satisfied by the testimony presents.

that the vessel was so engaged, and the dovernment has satisfied them, either that the Julia Montton was owied, in whole or in part, by a citizen of the United State. States, or that the presence was at the time a citizen of the United States, it is their province to find him guilty, otherwise to acquit.

A juro inquired of the Court what they must understand as to the ownership of the vessel, and as to be robing still an American vessel. The Court said the cridence of change of ownership is thrown upon the relief of the court said.

Another jurer alluded to the fact that it was said

Another jurer alluded to the fact that it was said prisoner did not pay for her.

Mr. O'Conor said the prosecution throughout have it sisted that prisoner is the owner of the vessel, and they did not consider it necessary to produce proof on that point, otherwise they could have produced the bill of sale.

Mr. M. Keon said that the defense have decided all along that Smith was the captain, and tried to make it appear that Mr. Lamos was so.

Mr. O'Conor replied. The Court allowed Mr. O'Conor to read the transfer of the vessel, signed by the former owners to Junes Smith.

The District Attorney said it was still an open question for the Jury whether the vessel was not owned whelly or in part by a citizen of the United States, in which the Court coincided.

VERDICT OF GUILTY.

varpier of GULLY.

The Jury retired, and after an absence of about an hour returned into Court with a verdist of GUILTY.

Mr. Dunning, one of the counsel for prisoner, asked that the Jury be questioned separately as to whether that was their verdict. They each replied in the affirmative.

The prisoner did not appear to be much affected by

bil of exceptions, which was granted.

The Court then directed the Marshal to take charge

f the prisoner.
[This is the first conviction under the law, we un-[This is the first conviction under the law, we understand, which has ever occurred in the United States. In this City, within the last fifteen years, there have been, heades this, two indictments, in one of which the party was acquitted, none of the slaves having yet been got on board at the time the vessel to which he belonged was captured; and in the other, the accused forfeited his bonds of \$10,000.]

The Court then as journed to this forenoon.

LETTER FROM COUNT DE BOULBON. The San Francisco Herald has the following translation of a letter to a gentleman in that city, by Boulbon, the night before his execution:

out that I am not there designated as a traitor, nor fillibuster, nor pirate You can with this sentence in your band rectity all errors in the American publications. In this respect, as in everything else, you are naturally of these to whom I bequeath the care of my memory. I will die, shot-standing-my bands and eyes free.

and eyes free.

As Pannetrat goes to Paris, I desire that he shall take charge of my papers, to remit them to my family at Avignon, or to my brother, near Laon. I beg of you to make of those expers a packet, tied and scaled, which you will confide to Mr. Pannetrat, at his departure, or to any other person perfectly sure, in the event of his not spiler.

event of his not going.

I die perfectly calm and without regret. I have preserved the medal which your lady gave me. It will be taken from my body and sent to the daughter of my brother, who will carry it the remainder of her life. Bid my adieus to your lady.

Adieu, my friend, adieu. Think sometimes of me, and do not lame at me.

COUST DE RAOUSSET BOULBON.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO MURDER A

DISAPPOINTED, AFFECTION THE CAUSE.

The neighborhood of Twenty-fourth-st and Sixth-av. was thrown into a great excitement yesterday morning, by a report gaining circulation that a young German, named John Genseley, had attempted to murder a Miss Jeannette Neadeley, residing at No 92 West Twen y-fourth-st. Our reporter was so n on the spot, and, from what could be ascertained, it appeared that Genseley had formed a very strong attachment to Miss Neadeley, who had, without consulting her parents, promised him her hand in marriage, and he, to bind the bargain, had presented her with equently, however, she had been persuaded to break off ber engagement, and informed him of her deterafter some conversation with him relative to the matter, she was about leaving the room for the purpose of getting the \$17, which she wished to return to him, when he prevent of her, and drawing from his pocket a loaded pistol, he pointed it at her, and draw the trigger; but, fortunately, it hung fire. He then draw another, the muzzle of which he placed at her breast, and again draw the trigger; but, this time also, the pistol hung fire. He then brought out a large dirk knife, and was about plunging it into her breast, when, setting a favorable apportunity, she sprang out of the door and screaned "murder. He pursued her, and was about plunging the knife into her left side, when her mother, seeing his intention, ran between them and thus asved her dam, her sife. The alarm was given in the street, and Officer Bird, of the Sixte-enth Ward, soon made his appearance and arrested Genseley, whom he took to the police station. On searching him, the two pistols and knife were found. He stated that his intention was to have killed the girl with one of the piston was to have killed the girl with one of the piston. after some conversation with him relative to the matPERSONAL.

"A GENTLEMAN OF DISTINCTION."

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuse. Siz: In a journal of this morning Sir W. B. come To the Editor of The N. Y. Promose.

Sir. In a journal of this morning. Sir W. B. comes out before the American public with the information that he is a gendlemon of distinction. It would appear from this that he believes that the American public in general, and American society in particular, have been, hitherto, ignorant of it. As we are too polite to contradict Sir W., we will great him this point. However, as the American people are a retorous and a sprateful people, we do not doubt that they feel very much flattered with the "visit" this "gentleman of distinction" has bren condencendingly ploused to confer upon "wheir country," and we fully expect that to show their sense of the favor and their abhorronce of the controlus condent of the prooridor of the Clarendon, who turned a deaf car to the sweet question Sir they people of "What his intentions were!" and their detestation of the discreteful conduct of those sharp-sized follows who knew how to find the opening of Sir Way pocket. We are fully confident, we say, that the American public will spontaneously raise a national subscription (of a penny each, that threatened may contribute) in order that Sir W. may not bejieve that "they will either tolerate or encourage such abomin." able conduct. "Your obedient servant.

## CITY ITEMS.

Mr. Lord will repeat, to-night, his lecture on "Car-"dinal de Richelieu and the foundation of Absolution"in France," in the Chapel of the University, before the New York City Literary Union.

This is the first of a course of lectures to be deliv-

cred before this association of literary societies. See

Mr. BOUNCICAULT is announced to appear to-night at the Broadway Pocater, where he makes his debat on the stage for the first time in this City. He has chosen the character of Sir Charles Coldstronm for the occasion. The performances are devoted to the benefit of Miss Agnes Robertson.

ELECTION EXPENSES.—The following is said to be the private mem. of a candidate for office, picked up in the streets the day before election:

rick Murray, was yesterday arrested, charged with having on the night of the 6th inst. plueged a dirk into the breast of Daniel Roue, of No. 534 Fourth-st., while fighting with him at a porter-house. He was taken before Justice Wood, and committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted, which are said to

EXETTEN DESPENSARY.—The following is the report of this institution for the month of October: Patients attended at the office 1,192, males 437, fe naics 753, patients attended at their dwellings, 175, males 74, femal-s 101; number of persons vaccinated, 190, males There were cured or relieved, 1,278; sent to the hospital, 25; remaining under treatment, 57; and 16td, 7.

Of the whole number there were born in the State of New-York, 414; in the United States, 217; and in foreign countries, 1,009.

Medical advice and medicine were as usual furnished gratis, the number of prescriptions put up for the month being 1,044; the largest number in one day was 113; the smallest number, 41; average per diem, 75.

REFORT OF DEMILT DISPESSARY FOR OCTOBER, 1854.—Whole number of patients freated, 1,056; new posients, 1,044; attended at the Dispessary, 332; at their dwellings, 182; males, 429; fernales, 585. Nativity: United States, 209; Ireland, 676; other countries, 44. Sent to the Hospital, 12; died, 19; prescriptions dispensed during the month, 1,983.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, about farty years of age, was vesterday found in the North River, between Pier Nos. 5 and 4. Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest myon the body, and a verdet of death supposed by drowning was reedered. The deceased appeared to have been about a month in the water, and his body hore no marke of violence. He was dressed in the garb of a longehoreman.

Scalded to Death.—Coroner O'Donnell yesterday held an inquest at the house No. 60 Mulberry at, upon the body of Marin Duxin, a child ten months old, who deed from the effects of scalds received a short time since, by the upsetting of a teapor of hot water over it. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental Death"

verdict of "accidental Death"

Supper Deavil — Coroner O Donnell yester-lay held in inquest upon the body of John Simpson, a native of Neva Scotla, 35 years of sze, who died at the New York Hospital on Wednesday night. The decreased boarded at No 39 Vandewater at, where he was taken ill on Wednesday most ing, and soon become insensible, in which condition he was removed to the heartal, where he died. De Swift modes you most im examination of the body, all the organs of which he found in a healthy condition, and was usable to state the immediate came of death. The Jury remisred a verdict of "Death from came to them unknown."

the excitement on seasons.

[Adventagement]

"The coral's flush, the whiteness of the pearl Met on the check of that anothic git."

But the coral's tint and the pearl's whiteness are expanent; unless preserved and perpetuated by proper incars. If Phaton's Parman Lorion be applied night and monsh's to the fairest complexion, it will protect it from blemish, while the sain disfigured with tan, blotches, picupies, morphew or frachies, will appendity become clear and rey frim its use. Platon's, No. 5-7 Breatway (St. Nicholas lited), and No. 197 Broadway, corner of Doyet. Sold by drugdists and fancy dealers generally.

A \$10 AND \$50 PRIZE-TO SOME INGENIOUS PERSON - Inclose a postage stamp to a postpaid letter to GRO. C. Ray, Serlington, N. J., and a letter of particulars (pre-paid) will be sent.

DESEROW'S NEW, ELEGANT and COMMODIOUS RIDIOS ACADEMY, 5th av., corner 35th et. Private parties of Ladies and Gentlemen can have the exclusive use of the School, Borses, and Band of Music, two or three evenlogs each

DESIGNATE PILLS cure.

DESIGNATE PILLS cure Fever and Ague without fail.

Business Pills cure Fever and Ague without fail.

Sold at the Wholessle and Retail Depts. No. 341 Broadway.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT IN ONORDAGA COUNTY .-MELANCHOLF ASCIDENT IN UNORMAGA COUNTY,—
A number of workmen were, a few days since, engaged in digging earth from an emoankment at South
Marcellus, Onondaga County, for the purpose of filhing in at the end of a highway bridge, when the embankment fell in and killed three of the laborers.
Two of them were young men; the other was a manof femily.

FALSE FIRE ALARMS.—A meeting is contemplated to be held on Monday evening at the Reformed Outsh Church, Jeney City, to take the necessary measures to stop the felse fire sixtus which, of late have been so frequent. A number of promine at clineas are active with the Mayor with reference to this matter. The formume Council has substituted us. Mayor to note a reward of sixto for the detection of a 121.

NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST via the NEW-JERSZY RAIL-ROAD-U. S. MAIL and EXPRESS LINES.—Leave New-York foot of Liberty-et at 7, 8 and 10 A M., and 4 and 5 P. M. Through in Four Heers: Fars. 22 25 in 7; 25 25 in 44, and 43 in 8, 10 and 5. New-York Accommodation Line leaves at 12 at 82 atophysis at all way stations. Through the leaves to 12 at 82 atophysis at all way stations. Through the leaves in 2 at 10 at 10 and through baggage checked to Washington Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 2 and 10 A. M. and 6 P.M.

Buberibers to Tux Tasuvas wishing their Pest-Office of dress changed, simula in all cases give their present Post-Office, and specify which add on, whether Dully. Semi-Vestly or Westly, and other pre-viver shared give date of someription. This would fing rolly prevent drieg.

together and continued in the same style, being oc-casionally interrupted by cheers and shouts for the

American candionies.
J. W. Brick, Mr. Ellery, Joseph Sanders, Henry Lovell, and Benjamis Buckman afterward addressed the meeting.
At the close, a procession was formed for the purpose of visiting Mr. Udmann, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and Mr. Barker at his residence in Monroe-st.

At this point a rush was made to the rear, but

At this point a rush was made to the rear, but the procession soon reformed and proceeded on its way through Grand-st., cheering and groaning as before. It was subsequently ascertained that the cause of the rush in the Bowery was owing to some stones having been thrown at the crowd, one of which struck Mr. George Ebling [brother of the Commissioner) in the head injuring him severely. It was said that had this fact been generally known at the time of the occurrence, blood would have been shed. On reaching the junction of East Broadway and Grand-st., the leader of the crowd, a man in a gluzed cap, with a gold band around it, gave a signal, and loud groans and busses were given for Mayor Westervelt.